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321 ✓ CLARK, Daniel, a Senator from New Hampshire; born in Stratham, N. H., October 24, 1809; attended the common schools and Hampton Academy; was graduated from Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., in 1834; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1837, and commenced practice in Epping, N. H.; moved to Manchester in 1839; member of the State house of representatives in 1842, 1843, 1846, 1854, and 1855; elected as a Republican to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James Bell; reelected in 1861, and served from June 27, 1857, to July 27, 1866, when he resigned; President pro tempore of the Senate February 9 and April 26, 1864; United States district judge from July 27, 1866, until his death; president of the New Hampshire constitutional convention in 1876; died in Manchester, N. H., January 2, 1891; interment in the Valley Cemetery.

Cong. Biog. Directory, p. 814

'33

DANIEL CLARK, '33,

was born at Stratham, N. H., Oct. 24, 1809. He left college before completing the course. He studied law at Exeter, N. H., and

practiced in Manchester, N. H., where he resided till his death. He was made Chief Engineer of the fire department of Manchester, was elected a member of the Legislature, was United States Senator from 1857 to '66 and United States District Judge from 1866 till his death. He was trustee of the State Industrial School. He was an ardent Republican, able lawyer and judge. He was died at Manchester, Jan. 2, 1891; leaving a widow and two sons.

ucsla41833clark-d-0002

Daniel Clark, senator and jurist, was born in Stratham, N. H., Oct. 24, 1809. His father served in the revolutionary army at the battle of Saratoga and the surrender of Burgoyne when he was but seventeen years of age. Daniel attended the district schools from his farm home, and, preferring books to active labor, was sent to the academy at Hampton, N. H. At the age of twenty he entered Dartmouth, taking high rank as a scholar, and was graduated with the highest honors of his class in 1834. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1837, and began practice at Epping. Removing two years later to Manchester, he soon became known as one of the leading practitioners of the state. He served in the state legislature as a whig in 1842-43-46, and again in 1854-55. As an uncompromising opponent of slavery, he took an active part in the campaign of 1854-55, appearing "on the stump" in every part of the state in the heated discussions of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and largely influencing the change in the political sentiment of his state. In 1856 he was a member of the republican convention at Philadelphia, and in the same year, as one of the presidential electors, he cast his vote for John C. Fremont. In 1857 he was elected to the U. S. senate to fill the unexpired term of James Bell, deceased. He was re-elected in 1860 for the term ending in 1867, serving as president pro tempore in 1864-65, and also as chairman of the committee on claims, the judiciary and Indian affairs. As a member of the senate, at the most critical period of the country's existence, Mr. Clark steadfastly supported the government in all national measures, took an active part in the debates relating to those measures, opposed Northern sympathizers of the South, and visited and cared for the soldiers in the field. Upon the withdrawal of the Southern senators from their seats, he offered on July 11, 1861 a resolution, that was immediately adopted, for their expulsion from that body. He resigned his seat in the senate in July, 1866, when he was appointed by President Johnson judge of the U. S. district court for New Hampshire. After his appointment, Judge Clark gave his attention mainly to the duties of his office, at the same time holding many positions of trust in Manchester, and contributing to its welfare and improvement.

The N. C. of A. B., Vol. II, Page 87.

1833 DANIEL CLARK:

Third child of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Wiggin) Clark, was born at Stratham, Rockingham Co., N.H., Oct. 24, 1809.

Prepared for college at academy at Hampton, N.H. Entered Dartmouth, graduating in 1834. Admitted to the Rockingham County Bar in 1837. The same year opened an office in Epping and in 1839 removed to Manchester, N.H.

In 1842 elected one of the representatives from the town of Manchester to the Legislature and re-elected in 1843 and 1846.

Presidential elector in New Hampshire in 1856 as a Republican.

U.S. Senator, 1857-1866. Resigned in 1866 to accept appointment of U.S. District Judge for the District of New Hampshire.

Dartmouth conferred Honorary LL.D. in 1866.

He was a Unitarian.

Twice married (1) Hannah W. Robbins in 1840. She died October, 1884, leaving no children; (2) Anne W. Salter, in 1846. They had four children--3 sons and one daughter.

History of Hillsborough Co., N.H.

Pt. 1 pp 17-20

D. Hamilton Hurd, comp.

J. W. Lewis Co.

Philadelphia 1885

(Full p. portrait)

(Condensed from sketch)

DANIEL CLARK (references made in the four volumes of ABRAHAM LINCOLN by
Carl Sandburg)

.....The Senators however killed McDougall's proviso (the Stanton-Lincoln item)
by Yeas 6, Nays 35, absent 8; as follows:

Yeas--Messrs. Chandler, Doolittle, Grimes, McDougall, Ramsey, and Wilkinson--6.

Nays--Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Carlile, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan,
Davis, Dixon, Foot, Foster, Harlan, Harris, Hendricks, Howard, Howe,
Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith,
Pomeroy, Powell, Richardson, Riddle, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck,
Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, and Wilson--35.

Absent--Messrs. Anthony, Fessenden, Hale, Harding, Henderson, Hicks,
Saulsbury, and Wright--8.....

Volume III, page 174

.....Under many a silk hat, and no less under many of the slouches, in the
inaugural throng were hopes of connecting with favors at the hand of the
President. As the day of his reinauguration drew near, Lincoln, according to
Carpenter, had said to the New Hampshire Senator Clark: "Can't you and others
start a public sentiment in favor of making no changes in offices except for
good and sufficient cause? It seems as though the bare thought of going through
again what I did the first year here, would crush me." To another he said,
"I have made up my mind to make very few changes. . . . I think now that I will
not remove a single man except for delinquency. To remove a man is very easy,
but when I go to fill his place, there are twenty applicants, and of these I
must make nineteen enemies." From a friend Carpenter heard now of how Lincoln's
"natural charity for all often turned into an unwonted suspicion of the motives
of men whose selfishness cost him so much wear of mind." To this friend, ac-
cording to Carpenter, Lincoln just before reinauguration made the sorry com-
mentary: "Sitting here, where all the avenues to public patronage seem to come
together in a knot, it does seem to me that our people are fast approaching the
point where it can be said that seven eighths of them are trying to find how to
live at the expense of the other eighth.".....

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